UNITED NATIONS **S**

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LETTER DATED 26 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HAITI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, dated 25 September 1994.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fritz LONGCHAMP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Statement by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, dated 25 September 1994

The full restoration of constitutional order in Haiti will be achieved in the next 21 days. Major steps towards this end have already been taken.

With a view to restoring the exercise of the civil liberties that are inherent and essential to any democracy, we call upon the United Nations Security Council to take the necessary measures to rehabilitate our communication and information systems in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 841 (1993).

The nation stands ready to participate peacefully in the process of restoring constitutional order. It has spontaneously undertaken a sanitation campaign, an area which has been terribly neglected during the three years of the coup d'état. These efforts deserve support. We therefore ask that anything that might be of use in this campaign be removed from the sanctions regime currently imposed on Haiti.

In connection with our determination to alleviate the adverse impact of the embargo on the population, we urgently call upon the international community to increase its humanitarian assistance to Haiti and to improve the mechanisms for the speedy distribution of aid.

Several countries have unilaterally taken measures to hasten the departure of the illegal regime, some of which have affected the entire population. In the same spirit, we call upon those countries to consider suspending such measures, while maintaining measures specifically targeted to those who are obstructing the restoration of democracy until Security Council resolution 940 (1994) has been fully implemented.

These steps would support the efforts of the multinational forces to create a climate conducive to democracy.

With the aim of accelerating the process of fully restoring constitutional order and further to the decree of amnesty issued on 4 October 1993 in pursuance of the Governors Island Agreement, we have convened a special session of Parliament for Wednesday, 28 September 1994, for the purpose of working out draft legislation on the amnesty.

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LETTER DATED 26 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement made by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 25 September 1994 (see annex I) and the answer of the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 24 September 1994 to a question put by the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) (see annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Statement made on 25 September 1994 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) issued a statement on 25 September rejecting the unreasonable "resolution" against the DPRK adopted at the 38th session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The statement reads:

"Recently the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) adopted a 'resolution' groundlessly slandering the DPRK again over the 'nuclear inspection'.

"It has been reported that the 38th session of the General Conference of IAEA, held at Vienna some time ago, adopted a 'resolution' urging the DPRK to 'allow access to all information and sites related to safeguards' and 'fully implement the safeguards agreement'.

"Obviously, this is an attempt to put unreasonable pressure on the DPRK in the name of a 'resolution' of the international community.

"We cannot but take a serious view of the adoption of the 'resolution' because it coincides with the United States deploying an aircraft carrier flotilla in the east sea of Korea and making a military threat to the dialogue partner.

"This shows that some forces that dislike the resolution of the nuclear issue resort to foolish 'double-dealing tactics' in a bid to wrest more 'concessions' from the dialogue partner, browbeating it with 'diplomatic pressure' and 'military threats' behind the facade of talks.

"This ill-boding development of the situation reminds one of the time when a campaign for pressure and 'sanctions' was launched in the United Nations and a military threat was made against the DPRK with the adoption of an unreasonable 'resolution' at the meeting of the Board of Governors and the General Conference of IAEA in September last year as a prelude.

"The adoption of another 'resolution' against the DPRK at the General Conference of IAEA manipulated by dishonest forces, at a time when the DPRK-USA dialogue is in progress, is an open challenge aimed at laying artificial obstacles in the way of a negotiated solution to the nuclear issue and driving the situation back to the original point of confrontation.

"We resolutely reject the recent 'resolution', regarding it as the same attempt as the previous 'resolutions' adopted by IAEA to infringe on the sovereignty and the security of the DPRK.

"We are now in a unique status after a temporary suspension on the effectuation of our declared withdrawal from the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

"Moreover, we have withdrawn from IAEA after its unreasonable 'sanctions'. So, we are not obliged to recognize or implement any 'resolution' of IAEA.

"This being the stark reality, whatever 'resolution' IAEA may adopt, it is no more than a sheet of blank paper to us.

"If IAEA is willing to resolve the nuclear issue fairly, though belatedly, it must take practical measures to rectify the partiality of its secretariat and revoke the unreasonable 'resolutions', including the 'resolution on special inspection'.

"If IAEA, bereft of impartiality and independence, continues to be used as a tool for pressure on the DPRK, despite our repeated warnings, we will have no other way but to reconsider the goodwill measures we have taken so far concerning the inspection by IAEA.

"The member nations of IAEA must no longer be involved in the infringement on the sovereignty and security of a sovereign State if they wish a fair settlement of the nuclear issue."

Annex II

Statement made on 24 September 1994 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in response to the Korean Central News Agency

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) answered a question put by the Korean Central News Agency on 24 September as regards the open military provocation intensified by the hardline conservative forces in the United States military, coinciding with the second session of the third round of talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States at Geneva.

The spokesman said:

"Timing it to coincide with the DPRK-USA talks at Geneva, the hardline conservative forces in the US military let loose a spate of belligerent outbursts against the DPRK while deploying a large aircraft carrier flotilla in the east sea of Korea.

"Worse still, the commander of the US Pacific Fleet openly threatened the DPRK by declaring that the deployment of the carrier flotilla was aimed 'at backing the DPRK-USA talks with strength'.

"In this connection, at the ongoing DPRK-USA talks, we took a serious view of the reckless military provocation of the United States and demanded that a measure be taken to stop it at once. The US side, however, tried to justify its act, claiming that the deployment of the carrier flotilla was 'a routine military action' and the 'remarks of the Admiral of the US Navy were not the stand of the US Administration but his personal stand'.

"Such an ill-boding military move by the United States at a time when the DPRK-USA talks are under way can never be justified by anything. Lurking behind it is the sinister intention of the hardline conservative forces in the US military. This reveals their inborn double-dealing tactics to wrest a concession inside the conference room by exerting military pressure outside it.

"This was made plain when US Defence Secretary William Perry declared on 23 September, the day of the opening of the DPRK-USA talks, that 'it is necessary to take a firm stance against north Korea depending on the future developments of US negotiations with north Korea', thus openly disclosing his sinister intention.

"Dialogue is incompatible with military threats.

"It is a mistake if the United States thinks that it can wrest a concession from the DPRK by combining strength with diplomacy.

"Is it the disposition and will of our people and army resolutely to answer dialogue with dialogue and strength with strength.

"The hardline conservative forces in the US military, puffed up with conceit over the Haiti situation, are now trying to obstruct the DPRK-USA talks. This is really a foolish act.

"If the United States acts recklessly, slighting the DPRK as it does a small island in the Caribbean, it will have to pay dearly for this.

"The United States must make clear whether it favours negotiation or the military method.

"It is our stand to solve the issues through a fair dialogue. But if the hardline conservative forces in the US military persist in their confrontational stance, we are not willing to hold talks, even tolerating military threats.

"If the United States persistently resorts to military threats we will have no other choice but to rescind the step of temporary freezing of our nuclear activities we have taken for the talks and resume our normal peaceful nuclear activities.

"In case a catastrophic situation is created by this, the hardline conservative forces in the US military will be wholly responsible for it.

"We will sharply follow the future moves of the United States before we adopt a definite decision."